(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1955.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1784.

LONDON, *April* 15.

WE are assured, that a bill is intended to be brought into the new parliament, for making perjury, in certain cases, a capital offence.

We are assured, that orders are preparing at the war office for six regiments of foot to hold themselves in readiness to embark for our settlements in the East-Indies.

The case of the loyalists will undergo a close consideration soon after the meeting of parliament.

April 16. A report is current in Scotland, that all the dukes of Scotland are to be made peers of Great-Britain.

The Spaniards are establishing a silk trade at Minorca, which bids fair in a few years, with proper encouragement, to be very beneficial; but they have totally destroyed the fortifications at Mahon, and are letting the dock-yard go to decay, no doubt on the idea that England will certainly attack it in a future war, and by this step it will be rendered an object of less consequence in future.

We learn from Jersey, that the French are equipping ships at St. Valery, St. Maloes, and le Quintin, and all the small ports of the sea-coasts in that part of France, for the Newfoundland fishery next season; where, it is said, they will have more than 250 sail of vessels. The French merchants at those places have as yet no trade to America, though all the ports of Brittany have been flung open by order of the king. One principal reason is, that so many houses have suffered in France by their trans-atlantic connections, they are in no hurry to commence a trade which at present promises so little advantage.

April 19. Saturday night's gazette contains a proclamation for the better carrying on trade and commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, for a limited time.

April 20. The state of the East-India company's affairs proves more desperate even than Mr. Fox represented it: the first object of that great minister was to prevent them from involving the nation in their ruin. Mr. Pitt's conduct is to purchase their support by lending them the public credit to support their insolvency, and to involve the state in their fall.

Extract of a letter from Venice, March 20.

"The Adriatic may now, with truth, be called our own; our fleet now rides here triumphant. The Dutch, who know how to crouch to powers, to which they think themselves inferior, put on an air of importance, and talk in an authoritative tone to those whom they think weaker; they fondly imagined that the modern Venetians, like the modern Dutch, had degenerated, and forgot the naval glory of their ancestors; and that the oldest republic in the world, after having repeatedly humbled the pride and chastised the insolence of the Ottoman empire, would lie contented under the shade of its former laurels, and receive with due humility, such laws as the most degenerate state in Europe should please to dictate; they fondly imagined that the illustrious senate of Venice, after having flourished for near 1400 years, would tamely submit to the dictates of cheesemongers, tobacconists, and traders in painted dolls. But they now find they were little acquainted with the spirit of our senate, or the resources of our state. The Dutch could not, while the English were stripping them of their dominions in every quarter of the globe, fit out a fleet of ten sail of the line during the whole war, for the defence of their most valuable possessions, and the protection of their trade, to which alone they are indebted for what little consequence they still retain in Europe. Our senate, on the other hand, has, in the short space of six or eight months, equipped and actually sent to sea, ten sail of the line, besides frigates and sloops of war; making in the whole, a squadron of about eighteen sail. With this force, the speedy equipment of which will surprise even England and France, those great maritime powers, our senate means to meet the Dutch, chastise the states of Barbary, and clear the Adriatic of their rovers: a service which will not be beneficial to Venice only, but to all the trading countries in Europe. The late dreadful hurricane in the Mediterranean has we hear completely dispersed the Dutch squadron that was cruising there; but if this disaster had never happened, the Dutch admiral would not have been able to protect the trade of his country in those seas in the face of the Venetian fleet, so greatly superior to his squadron. The ceremony of wedding the Adriatic, will be the most brilliant this year, that has been seen this century; as the whole fleet will attend upon the doge, when on board the superb Bucentaur, he weds the sea by throwing a ring into it. Our ships of war will bear glorious testimony of our sovereignty over the Adriatic. The ceremony will take place as usual, on Ascension day (holy Thursday)."

April 24. During the course of last winter, a number of gentlemen of property and distinction have had in contemplation the institution of a society in Edinburgh, under the name of the Highland Society of Edinburgh, for the laudable purpose of uniting the landed interests in advancing the improvements of agriculture, fisheries and manufactures, particularly in the highlands and islands, and in discovering mines, minerals, &c. and by those means to promote the happiness of, and encourage industry among, the inhabitants of the country in general. This society is now formed, and a noble duke, of extensive property in the highlands, appointed president, with four vice-presidents, a committee of thirty members, as ordinary directors or managers, for the current year, a treasurer, secretary, and other officers; and, by the institution and rules of the society, noblemen and gentlemen, who choose to encourage those objects, are to be received as members, each ordinary member to pay a small contribution annually.

DUBLIN, *April* 7.

Had Mr. Gardiner's motion passed last Saturday, for a duty of 2s. 6d. per yard on new drapery from England, a small tax when compared to the prohibitory duty on the same goods from this country to England of 2l. 0s. 6d. per yard it is computed by a person whose knowledge of the subject as well as integrity we can rely upon, that upwards of thirty thousand unemployed poor in this city and its neighbourhood would this day be at work, and before the expiration of the present month 100,000 more would be employed throughout the kingdom.

April 9. The Rutland administration has in one month made a greater progress in infamy, than any preceding one could arrive at in two years, and has got all its engines of corruption in better tone, and at less expence to the state. If it pursues the career of oppression for five years (the time it expects to last) with the velocity it has set out with, Britain need not fear the rivalship of an uninhabited country, where tyranny lords it in desolated plains, and grass grows in the streets.

April 14. It is easy to censure our wretched artists for tumultuous behaviours; but those who are most apt to abuse and punish them, are the cause of their misery, and in fact the origin and promoters of public commotions. Ah! little think the gay, licentious proud, the bitter pang that waits on griping poverty! The good man's share in life is gall and bitterness of soul—his wife and orphans pining in starving solitude, whilst his proud oppressors, quaff in palaces the cups of luxury.

April 15. Whatever heart may yet stand out to the feelings of humanity because he does not actually see the distresses of his fellow-creatures, thinks them all but the clamours of the day, and the noise of contending parties, or who can remain so very indolent in the cause of charity, as not to endeavour after some speedy plan for the starving manufacturers—let him take a walk on the quay near the ships ready for America, where, unless totally lost to the common perception of human nature, he must sympathise with the objects there presented to his view—many endeavouring to obtain a passage gratis to a foreign clime, leaving for ever this, which should be the land of milk and honey, upon the expectation of what chance may produce in a wide and less cultivated country—to leave their dearest and tenderest connections for ever, merely because they could not stay to see their unhappy wives and children perishing with hunger before their faces—he may see too the unhappy wife, and her helpless naked infants, hanging on the distracted father, beseeching him to die with them; and when at last he tears himself from their entreaties and embraces, eagerly taking their last farewel, and with anxiety their last look, at their best friend, whom the impolitic laws of his country alone banish for ever.

If a few of our members of parliament, instead of losing their temper at some paragraphs lately published, would wish to find out the true cause of the late rising of the people, they should visit the innumerable mansions of distress which are in every part of the liberty, where the wretched father and dejected mother hear their infants teaze them for bread, and din their ears with hungry cries, while they lay down and weep in bitterness of want. It is not the seditious clamour, it is the pressing call of nature, that urges them to madness.

April 16. Who can repress his indignation, when he considers the mean subterfuges of the tyrannical English? During the American war, when the spirit of the Irish nation was fired at the sense of repeated unprovoked oppression, and bent on the recovery of our usurped rights, our insidious enemies, knowing the foible of the nation, appealed to our generosity, that it would ill become us to take advantage of the distresses of poor England; and we had only to await her being disengaged from the claw of her enemy, when she would make ample retribution. She is now disengaged. What is the retribution? Such as rankles the heart of every Irishman. An inundation of soldiers, flushed in the carnage of the brave Americans, and poured forth triumphant in all the parade and pomp of war, to dragoon this kingdom into unqualified slavery, by crushing all opposition to the most destructive measures imagination could devise! The important concerns of a general election, now, distract the attention of the British legislature to such a degree, that they cannot spare a moment to think what regulations they will permit the independent Irish nation to make for the security of their trade. How long, O! Ireland, will your cullibility expose you to be the dupe of your unfeeling oppressors!

April 17. A privy council has been this day summoned with the utmost precipitation, to take into consideration an express which has arrived at the castle, supposed to contain orders for *disarming the volunteers*. Nothing particular has as yet transpired, but we hope that such a measure will not be taken, as it might drive to desperation a people, already sufficiently roused and alarmed by the intringements of corrupt representatives.

It is recommended to the gallant asserters of liberty, to seize the person of his g--ce, as an hostage for the conduct of the enemies towards such persons adhering to the glorious cause as may fall into their hands. May the example of America stimulate Ireland, and may this injured country never relax, until crowned with similar laurels of triumph and independence.

BERMUDA, *May* 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, whose veracity may be depended on, dated March 20.

"Since the abolition of the board of trade, all plantation matters that belonged to that department, have been transacted by a committee of the privy council. That committee have had the American and West-India trade under consideration the week past, and I have reason to think the making Bermuda a free port, will be one part of the result. It is thought here, that in such a case it will become a great place of trade."

NEW-YORK, *June* 16.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock, a large part of the ruins of that venerable and hallowed pile, Trinity church, the sacred metropolitan of New-York, fell down. The preceding day, a number of workmen had been employed to effect the means of bringing them to prostration, and they were greatly facilitated by an excellent miner from Cornwall, in Old England. The condition of these walls had long been objects of terror to the inhabitants, who are as greatly relieved from the apprehensions of danger, occasioned by the critical situation of these impending and awful remains, as they were terrified by the tremenduous report produced from the shock given to Mother Earth: all pronouncing it a violent subterraneous concussion. Yesterday afternoon, another part of the walls likewise fell down. It is said that the church will with all convenient dispatch be rebuilt, as there is a very respectable fund for executing that righteous intention.

Extract of a letter from Newark, dated June 13.

"Our wheat, which, a month ago, was covered with a most beautiful verdure, flattered us with an exuberant harvest; but, alas! our prospects are vanished; many of us will not get as much seed as we sowed, it being attacked by thousands of small worms or rather maggots, near the lower part of the stock and in the root. The maggots are about an inch long."

We hear from Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess county, that on Sunday, the 6th instant, they had the most terrible gust of wind and hail ever known in that place, the hail-stones (many of which were nearly as large as goose eggs, but of all shapes and sizes) broke nearly every pane of glass on the northernly side of their buildings; its extent was but a few miles in breadth, but the destruction and devastation that it spread over the gardens and fields of corn, exceed description. Numbers of barns, barracks, &c. were overturned, and several trees torn up by the roots. Geese, turkeys, and other kinds of poultry, were almost all destroyed. Thus the careful husbandman, who immediately before, with pleasing satisfaction might have viewed, in his teeming field, the growing grain waving responsive to the morning breeze, now alas! in one short hour, by a breath of the Almighty, (if we may so speak) his hopes with his fields of corn are hurled into one general ruin.

June 17. Yesterday the French packet, Warwick, capt. Sionville, sailed for Port l'Orient, with the foreign mail.

From Norwich we learn, that the present season promises a plentiful harvest in the adjacent country.

The brig Rose, captain Martin, arrived at Quebec in 36 days from London, on the 3d of March last;—she is the first this season, and the earliest arrival at that port for many years past.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 19.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 6 *and* 7.

"The contests of our candidates here for seats in parliament, have changed our metropolis into a theatre of wild confusion. From the palace of the king, down to the cobler's bulk, every corner is become an academy of politics, where the statesman can learn the principles of legislation; at one time, from the maid of honour, soliciting votes for Pitt; at another time, from the barber and butcher, whetting their razors and knives to cut any one's throat who should attempt to run down the *fox*. In a word, the people here are politically mad. Nothing can be seen, but coaches and livery servants, decorated with ribbons, displaying the names of Hood, Wray, and Fox. No music is heard in the streets, but that concert so familiar to every Englishman, "G-d d--n whoever is not of my party." You might easily forgive the offence offered to your eyes and ears. The eye is not polluted by the sight of a ludicrous shew, nor the ear hurt by the barking of an English bull-dog; but the most disagreeable sensation arises from the *touch*, when you are saluted with the stroke of a stick, or of a brick-bat, in the name of Hood or Fox, or any one, were he even the king. Such is our present situation in London. Every morning lord Hood's party parades to the hustings, attended by a number of tars, armed with hammers, bludgeons, and the Lord knows what, preceded by a band of music, and the tattered trophies of old greazy colours, taken in the late war from the Dutch, French, Spaniards, and Americans; a poor compensation for the loss of thirteen provinces and our western islands; the air re-echoes to the sound of *Great George our king*, and *Britons strike home*. The opposite party advances to the hustings, preceded by a number

of butchers and chairmen, playing on marrow-bones and cleavers *The roast beef of Old England.* When both parties meet, a battle is the consequence; and, if the passenger does not keep at a distance, he muſt ſhare the danger of the ſcuffle. No lives have been loſt as yet; there are only a few bones broken. The generality, however, are for the court party, and ſeem inclined to make ſome reparation for their anceſtors outrages on royalty, who bled on ſcaffolds, by their attachment to his preſent majeſty. Lord North, with much difficulty, obtained his borough of Banbury; but his ſon is diſmiſſed her majeſty's ſervice."

June 23. An Iriſh veſſel, now in our river, is ſaid to bring an account of three engagements between the Britiſh ſoldiery and the Iriſh volunteers. In the two firſt, the volunteers being overpowered, were obliged to give ground; but numbers collecting from all quarters, the *victorious conquerors of America*, now in Hibernia, "advanced backwards" to their ſtrong holds, with as much activity as they did nine years ago from the plains of Lexington. What audacity! to treat Britiſh omnipotence ſo cavalierly.

This day his excellency Cæſar Anne de la Luzerne, ambaſſador from the court of Verſailles, ſails in the St. James, for l'Orient.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 5.

"In my laſt I informed you of the diſagreeable ſituation public affairs were then in, on this ſide the water; but ſince that period, they have become more alarming, and new dangers threaten us from a quarter leaſt expected. The example of your independence has become infectious, and not only Ireland, but Scotland alſo, ſeems deſirous of diſſolving the union between us, and becoming again ſeparate kingdoms. Should theſe two nations perſevere at this moment of public diſtraction, they will probably accompliſh their end. Thus ſtripped of America, Scotland and Ireland, with our Eaſt-India poſſeſſions in danger, to what a contemptible compaſs will our former greatneſs be reduced. In addition to this diſtreſſing picture, the tumults in all parts of the kingdom, on account of elections for a new parliament, run higher than was ever before known. The two parties are proſecuting their different ends, with the utmoſt rancour, and each ſeems determined to carry its point, at the hazard of our national exiſtence. Thus is the public intereſt ſacrificed to party rage, and the people with a blind zeal, are lending a hand to accompliſh their own deſtruction. To complete the ſcene, the uneaſineſs between the king and the prince of Wales continues to increaſe, which each party will be ſure to improve to their own benefit. In this perilous and alarming ſituation, the eyes of every good man are turned to your riſing empire, as an aſylum from the fury of civil diſcord, and a refuge from the gathering ſtorm. Numbers are daily embarking for thoſe happy ſhores, to partake with you the ineſtimable bleſſings of liberty and peace."

For the INFORMATION of the PUBLIC.

A NUMBER of the reſpectable citizens of Philadelphia having it in contemplation to make their utmoſt endeavours to gratify the ardent wiſhes of their countrymen and their own, propoſe to conſtruct by ſubſcription,

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AIR BALLOON,

Capable of raiſing great weights, of carrying up men and other living animals into the regions of the atmoſphere, and of returning them with ſafety to the earth.

This is not intended for mere amuſement, however entertaining and rational, or as a philoſophical plaything, or to ſatisfy any pecuniary, private or intereſted motives. It is undertaken by gentlemen of character, with a view of advancing the knowledge of a late aſtoniſhing and beautiful invention of M. de Montgolfiers, members of the royal academy of ſciences at Paris; of contributing the joint aid of the enlightened and patriotic ſons and daughters of American freedom and ſcience, with thoſe of France, Italy, Germany, and the other nations of Europe, towards eſtabliſhing the principles of aerial navigation, the practicability of which hath been in part already evinced by a variety of publications of aerial voyages.

It is propoſed to attempt a further elucidation of the ſubject by an hiſtorical narrative, which will be prepared for the ſatisfaction of the curious, againſt the time of exhibiting the riſe of this ſuperb machine, in which will be recorded the riſe and improvements made in this pleaſing and important ſcience, and which are further ſuggeſted to be within the reach of probability. The knowledge which this ſubject is calculated to unfold, cannot fail to afford to a reflecting mind, the moſt convincing arguments of the great utility of the ſubject, in pointing out new proofs of the ſublime workmanſhip of the great architect of the univerſe, which will have a direct tendency to excite ſuitable ideas of the government of the world by the All-wiſe and Omnipotent Creator of the Univerſe, to call forth our grateful admiration of his beneficence to mankind, and to lead us, by a due application of this knowledge, to undertakings which may, in the event, prove no leſs intereſting than inſtructive to future generations.

Although this wonderful invention is ſtill in its infancy, we can eaſily conceive, that it will ſoon unfold many uſeful diſcoveries, beſides conveying men and heavy burthens with ſafety and expedition to diſtant places, or otherwiſe inacceſſible places. Is it not probable, that thoſe who ſometimes travel through the parched and ſandy deſerts of Arabia, where there is danger of periſhing for want of water, or of being buried under mountains of ſand, ſuddenly raiſed by whirling eddies of wind, as hath but too often been the caſe, would prefer a voyage by means of an air balloon to any other known method of conveyance? In places where the plague may ſuddenly appear, it is capable, when improved, of reſcuing thoſe from danger who happen to be travelling through that country without other means of making their eſcape. It may perform the ſame ſervice to ſuch as are ſuddenly ſurpriſed by unexpected ſieges, and to whom no other means of ſafety may be left.

By a cultivation of this knowledge, the too deſtructive art of war may be baffled, or rendered ſo far ſimple and perfect, as to give none of thoſe advantages to force or ſkill, by means whereof this unchriſtian mode of arbitrating diſputes between chriſtian nations, may by degrees be extirpated from the earth; quick advices may be given of intended invaſions, which may be thereby rendered abortive; inland commerce will be extended; diſcoveries of new, or a more thorough knowledge of back countries may be made; trade will be improved; ſunken ſhips or frizes can be more eaſily weighed, by increaſing the force of other mechanic powers in raiſing great weights vertically. By means of theſe balloons, the utmoſt diſpatch may be given to expreſs boats; for by rendering them capable of drawing leſs water, and thereby diminiſhing the reſiſtance to their paſſage through that element without danger of overſetting, they will acquire greater ſwiftneſs.

They will be alſo uſeful to philoſophers, in enlarging their knowledge of the formation, ſuſpenſion, and reſolution of the clouds, of the cauſes of hail and ſnow, and all the other phænomena of the regions of atmoſphere; they will enable us to puſh our diſcoveries, and to make further improvements in thermometers, barometers, hygrometers, in aſtronomy and in electricity*.

As an incentive to American philoſophers and men of genius and induſtry, to become candidates with other nations for promoting every uſeful diſcovery and improvement, let us recal to our minds, that the quadrant (improperly called Hadley's) was the invention of Mr. Godfrey, and the uſe of electric rods, in preſerving our lives, houſes and ſhips, from lightning, was the diſcovery of the juſtly celebrated Dr. Franklin, both of whom, for the honour of our country, were born in America.

To cloſe theſe remarks, it is ſufficient to obſerve, that the diſcovery of air balloons ought to be regarded as a moſt uſeful invention, which opens a new and extenſive field of enquiry to mankind; that the propoſed undertaking, if carried on with zeal and executed with ſucceſs, will tend to exalt our national character for philoſophy and love of ſcience, in the opinion of Europe, and it cannot fail to reflect laſting honour upon the generous ſubſcribers, by kindling and diffuſing a ſpirit for proſecuting uſeful diſcoveries with avidity, and advancing every ſpecies of knowledge, commerce, arts and ſciences, which can prove beneficial to mankind.

PLAN of the UNDERTAKING.

It is intended to conſtruct this balloon of ſilk, which will be properly lined, covered, varniſhed, and painted by the beſt artiſts; its ſize to be 60 feet in height, and of proportionable diameter; to be ſtrengthened with net-work; to have a car or boat appended to it, with ſuch improvements as may be offered, for the ſafety, convenience, and uſe, of ſuch intrepid voyagers, as it may be preſumed will preſent themſelves for the undertaking; the machine to be ſuitably ornamented with emblematical figures and devices.

The gentlemen engaged to conduct the undertaking, are perſons on whom the public may rely for their utmoſt exertions in executing the deſign in the moſt ſatisfactory manner.

They now give this public notice, that all perſons, whether philoſophers, mechanics, literary or private gentlemen, who are capable of giving their advice and aſſiſtance, and willing to do it from the ſame diſintereſted motives that actuated them, may expect, on addreſſing their letters to A. B. C. under cover to the printer [Mr. D. Claypoole] poſtage paid, they will have every proper attention given to their advice, communication, and offers.

The public will ſoon be informed, by an advertiſement in the news-papers, of the names of the gentlemen with whom ſubſcription liſts will be left.

A. B. C.

* *The inquiſitive reader is referred for a more full account of the various uſes that may be derived from the diſcovery of theſe balloons, to a learned and ingenious collection of experiments, memoirs, and obſervations, made on aeroſtatic globes, publiſhed by the celebrated Monſieur Fenſas de Saint Fond, at Paris.*

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 1.

Yeſterday the brig Lucy, captain Dennis, arrived at this port from London.

His excellency Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; arrived at New-Haven on the 7th ult. and on the 9th ſet out for Boſton, there to embark for Europe.

The ſtate of Virginia have paſſed a bill to poſtpone the collection of taxes till January next.

Saturday the 12th ult. arrived at New-London, captain Nathan Sage, in a brig from Port Morio, Jamaica; he informs, that five veſſels belonging to the United States, were ſeized by the Cuſtom-houſe officers a few days before he ſailed; and that the fear of meeting with the ſame fate, haſtened his departure from the above iſland.

On Sunday the 6th ult. a very heavy and ſudden gale of wind, attended by a ſtrong ſhower of hail, from the north-eaſt, did much damage at and near Eveſham, in Burlington county, New-Jerſey.—The hail-ſtones being large, and falling with great force, beat down vaſt quantities of the ſtanding grain, and otherwiſe materially injured the vegetation; ſo that the inhabitants of the above neighbourhood have ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs and diſappointment. As it ſeemed to fall in a vein, extending in breadth about two miles, it is moſt likely to be the ſame guſt which did ſo much injury at Poughkeepſie, as mentioned under the New-York head.

A Dublin paper of the 20th of April has the following paragraph:

"The virtue of Ireland ſhall ſoon triumph over the enemies of liberty. There are FIFTEEN THOUSAND PATRIOTS armed in ULSTER ready for the onſet. The province of CONNAUGHT is alſo in array, and in LEINSTER and MUNSTER, the bands of freedom will not be tardy; ſo that with a FRENCH FLEET we may defy Britain and the enemies of Ireland."

Extracts from the journal of congreſs.

April 30. Congreſs took into conſideration the report of a committee, to whom were referred ſundry letters and papers relative to commercial matters, which being amended, was agreed to as follows:

The truſt repoſed in congreſs, renders it their duty to be attentive to the conduct of foreign nations, and to prevent or reſtrain, as far as may be, all ſuch proceedings as might prove injurious to the United States. The ſituation of commerce at this time claims the attention of the ſeveral ſtates, and few objects of greater importance can preſent themſelves to their notice. The fortune of every citizen is intereſted in the ſucceſs thereof; for it is the conſtant ſource of wealth and incentive to induſtry; and the value of our produce and our land muſt ever riſe or fall in proportion to the proſperous or adverſe ſtate of trade.

Already has Great-Britain adopted regulations deſtructive of our commerce with her Weſt-India iſlands. There was reaſon to expect, that meaſures ſo unequal, and ſo little calculated to promote mercantile intercourſe, would not be perſevered in by an enlightened nation. But theſe meaſures are growing into ſyſtem. It would be the duty of congreſs, as it is their wiſh, to meet the attempts of Great-Britain with ſimilar reſtrictions on her commerce; but their powers on this head are not explicit, and the propoſitions made by the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, render it neceſſary to take the general ſenſe of the union on this ſubject.

Unleſs the United States in Congreſs aſſembled ſhall be veſted with powers competent to the protection of commerce, they can never command reciprocal advantages in trade; and without theſe, our foreign commerce muſt decline, and eventually be annihilated. Hence it is neceſſary, that the ſtates ſhould be explicit and fix on ſome effectual mode, by which foreign commerce, not founded on principles of equality, may be reſtrained.

That the United States may be enabled to ſecure ſuch terms they have,

Reſolved, That it be, and it hereby is recommended to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, to veſt the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for the term of fifteen years, with power to prohibit any goods, wares or merchandiſe, from being imported into, or exported from, any of the ſtates, in veſſels belonging to, or navigated by, the ſubjects of any power with whom theſe ſtates ſhall not have formed treaties of commerce.

Reſolved, That it be, and it hereby is recommended to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, to veſt the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for the term of fifteen years, with the power of prohibiting the ſubjects of any foreign ſtate, kingdom, or empire, unleſs authorized by treaty, from importing into the United States any goods, wares, or merchandiſe, which are not the produce or manufacture of the dominions of the ſovereign whoſe ſubjects they are.

Provided, That to all acts of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in purſuance of the above powers, the aſſent of nine ſtates ſhall be neceſſary.

May 3. On motion, *Ordered*, That all letters from the miniſters of theſe United States in Europe, be conſidered at all times as under an injunction of ſecrecy, except as to ſuch parts of them as congreſs ſhall, by ſpecial permiſſion, allow to be publiſhed or communicated.

On motion of the delegates of the ſtate of South-Carolina, in purſuance of inſtructions from their ſtate,

Reſolved, That the miniſter of the United States at the court of Madrid be, and he is hereby inſtructed to uſe his beſt endeavours, by a proper application, in behalf of the ſtate of South-Carolina, to his catholic majeſty, to obtain an adequate compenſation to that ſtate, for the ſervice performed by the South-Carolina frigate, in co operating with the Spaniſh general and forces, in the expedition againſt, and reduction of, Providence and the Bahama Iſlands, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two; and that the ſaid miniſter be further directed, to place ſuch money as he ſhall obtain from the king of Spain, in proper hands, ſubject to the draught of the governor and commander in chief of the ſaid ſtate, for the uſe thereof, and to give to his ſaid excellency the earlieſt intelligence of the ſucceſs of his application.

Annapolis, June 30, 1784.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, heir at law of Robert Tongue, deceaſed, for the purpoſe of paying the debts of the ſaid deceaſed, at public vendue, on Saturday the 17th day of July next,

ONE hundred acres of land, in Anne-Arundel county, on Patuxent river, about two miles above Queen-Anne; the land is level and the ſoil good; on it is an excellent ſtream of water for a mill ſeat. The improvements are, two ſmall dwelling-houſes, a corn houſe, and a good peach orchard. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

JOHNZE TONGUE, heir at law of Robert Tongue, deceaſed.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for a law to eſtabliſh a warehouſe for the inſpection of tobacco at London-town, on South river, and for the appointment of an inſpector to ſuperintend the ſame. J. N. Macallen Jr.

Annapolis, June 30, 1784.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, have been falſely accuſed of ſome ſcandalous report made uſe of by me againſt my wife: Therefore, in vindication of her character, I hereby declare, that I believe my ſaid wife Catherine to be an honeſt and virtuous woman, and that ſhe has in no ways prejudiced or injured me on any account whatever, but that the whole difference that has happened between us, I really believe, was contrived by wicked and miſchievous perſons. 1 80 7/6 THOMAS BONNER.

June 8, 1784.

STOLEN from Mr. John Carroll's plantation, near the Head of South river, a ſorrel HORSE, blaze face, about thirteen hands and a half high, about ten years old, unſhod, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock, but the brand forgot, trots and gallops, and is a work horſe. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber ſhall be paid five dollars. 1 80 7/6 THOMAS WARFIELD.

Choptank bridge, on Choptank river, ſtate of Maryland, April 28, 1784.

SIXTEEN hundred acres of LAND, in the Delaware ſtate, Kent county, for ſale, either in the whole or part, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. It is about 14 miles from a landing on Delaware bay, and 8 miles from ſaid bridge, where ſhallops can come to. This river empties into Cheſapeake bay, and renders the lands of value, having an advantage both of Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. On the whole is a clearing of eight hundred acres, divided into three farms at preſent, but may be ſubdivided eaſily, as it is all in one clearing entire. It has the advantage of two branches, filled with exceeding fine aſh and maple timber, one of which branches has a ditch through it, and a clearing of one hundred acres fit for the ſithe, and ſide ditched; alſo thirty acres more ſide ditched and partly cleared, and fifty acres more in woods and not ſide ditched; on the other branches are upwards of eighty acres, below which and above ditches are cut, which will render the draining eaſy.

On the three farms, as they are now laid off, are a dwelling houſe neatly finiſhed, 26 by 26 feet, two ſtories high, covered and boarded with cedar, two rooms and fluſh paſſage at the end below, three rooms and entry above, cellar in two apartments underneath; a kitchen and pantry adjoining, 26 feet by 16, ſeveral out-houſes, and a barn, floored fluſh, 30 by 30 feet. To this farm, which is now rented for 500 buſhels of wheat per annum, 520 acres are allotted.

Two logged dwelling-houſes, 18 by 20 feet each, and other out-houſes. To this farm, which is now rented for 200 buſhels of wheat per annum, are 580 acres, with 30 acres of ditched and partly cleared meadow, and eight acres of meadow fit for the ſithe.

A dwelling-houſe, with a fluſh cellar, 20 by 20 feet, kitchen adjoining, in good repair; a large barn or tobacco-houſe 60 by 50 feet, with two 60 feet ſheds 12 feet wide; a houſe, formerly uſed as a negro quarter, 30 by 24 feet, hipped roof, and other out-houſes. The quantity of land to this is 500 acres, 100 of which is cleared meadow and drained, and the remainder of the above deſcribed ditched branch. It now rents for 73 pounds for three years, at the end of which, for three years more, for 100 pounds per annum. Made meadow, and is well adapted for tobacco.

The other farms have a large proportion of meadow land each, and may be advanced largely in the rents, and will be parceling off to a ſmaller quantity in each farm. There are on the whole ſix bearing apple tree orchards, of about 900 trees in the whole. The upland is fertile, for raiſing either flax, corn, wheat, oats, and, if properly manured, tobacco. For one third caſh down, and remaining two thirds reaſonable credit. Further terms will be made known by applying at Choptank bridge, and the lands will be ſhewn by Meſſieurs Alford and Cooper, or Mr. Hugh M'Pherſon, tenants on the premiſes.

BENEDICT BRICE.

Annapolis, July 1, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

By JOSEPH DOWSON, in the brig LUCY, Captain WILLIAM DENNIS, from London,

A LARGE and very general aſſortment of dry goods, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſons, which he will ſell, on very reaſonable terms, for caſh, bills of exchange, or tobacco. 2

June 16, 1784.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Frederick-town, on the 9th inſtant, a mulatto man SLAVE, named PHILIP TODD, about twenty-two years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſlim made, and ſhort hair; his cloaths are uncertain, having taken ſeveral ſuits with him. He rode away on a bright bay mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, long black ſwitch tail, trots and gallops, very ſpirited, and has no perceivable brand. As he has been a waiter to John Ridout, Eſq; for ſeveral years paſt, and is well acquainted in Annapolis and Baltimore, it is not improbable but he may make for one of thoſe places, and will endeavour to paſs for a free man, and perhaps may have a forged paſs. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid ſlave, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive eight dollars reward, and two dollars for the mare, and all reaſonable charges, if brought to Mr. Thomas Basford near Frederick-town, or to the ſubſcriber in Prince-George's county.

JOHN MACGILL.

All maſters of veſſels are forbid taking him on board at their peril. 2

June 21, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the NANTES, from LONDON,

And to be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, at Upper-Marlborough,

A WELL aſſorted cargo of Engliſh and Eaſt-India goods; among which are, mens and womens firſt and ſecond mournings.

I want about 100 hogſheads of the beſt Patuxent and Patowmack tobacco.

BENJAMIN ODEN.

2

FOR LONDON.

THE SHIP WILLING TOM, JOHN STEWART, commander, now lying in Patuxent river, and will ſail about the beginning of July; for paſſage apply to the captain on board.

3X

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE,

At his STORE, in Upper-Marlborough,

Has juſt received from London, by the ſhip Nantes,

A VERY large and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh, bills of exchange, or tobacco, conſiſting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine broad-clothes of various colours.
Second and coarſe ditto, all colours.
Tammies, durants, ſhalloons.
Camlets, camletees, ratinets.
Calimancoes of various colours.
Satinets, ſilk ſerge, black and white ſilk, for breeches.
Plain, rib'd, corded and ſpotted velvets and velverets.
Plain, ſpotted, corded and died, jeans, jeanets, and fuſtians.
Plain & corded dimetties.
Muſlin dimetty, flowered and bordered Merſeilles quilting.
Linen and cotton checks.
Cotton counterpanes.
Stripes, ticken, bed bunts and Flanders tick.
Furniture checks.
A very handſome aſſortment of calicoes and chintſes.
Table-cloths and napkins.
Three-fourths, ſeven-eighths, and yard wide Iriſh linens of all prices.
Iriſh, Flanders, and Ruſſia ſheeting.
Ruſſia drillings and ravens duck.
German and Britiſh oſnabrigs.
Womens cotton and ſilk hoſe.
Mens thread, cotton, and ſilk ditto, plain and rib'd.
Boys ditto, ditto.
Mens and womens ſilk and leather gloves and mitts of different colours.
Thread and ſilk edging.
Thread and ſilk lace.
Blond ditto.
A large aſſortment of broad and narrow, plain, figured, and painted ribands.
Double and ſingle ſatin ditto.
Silk ferretting, fringe, and cord.
Taffytes of ſeveral colours.
Ell wide perſians.
Half ell ditto, and ſarſenets.
Black and white modes.
Luteſtring, ducapes, ſatins, and pelongs.
Ladies fine ſatin petticoats.
Silk handkerchiefs of all colours and kinds.
Linen ditto, ditto.
Book muſlins.
Plain, ſtriped and flowered muſlins.
Muſlin handkerchiefs.
Humhums, cambricks, and lawns.
Kenting and kenting handkerchiefs.
Plain gauzes and catguts.
Sufflee gauze handkerchiefs and aprons.
Sewing ſilk of all colours.
Mohair and ſilk twiſt.
Buttons of all ſorts and ſizes.
Strait and ſkeleton wire.
Broad and narrow holland and diaper tapes.
Pins and needles.
Threads of all ſorts and ſizes.
Ladies common and very fine fans.
Mens and boys felt, caſtor, & fine beaver hats.
Mens fine white, and white with green bottoms, ditto.
Womens and girls ſilk hats & bonnets, ſhades and cloaks.
Womens fine white, blue and black ſatin cloaks and bonnets.
Oſtrich feathers & plumes of ſeveral colours.
Fine and ſuperfine writing paper.
Quarto and folio poſt ditto.
Wafers and ſealing-wax.
Black & red ink powder.
Playing cards.
Mens, womens and boys, coarſe and fine leather ſhoes and pumps.
Neat boots, red morocco ſlippers.
Womens fine ſilk and calimanco ſhoes of various ſizes.
Childrens morocco ſhoes.
Fine and ſuperfine penknives.
Cork-ſkrews, ſciſſars, razors.
Shoe and knee buckles of the neweſt faſhion.
Silver thimbles, braſs & braſs with ſteel tops.
Knives and forks of different qualities.
Deſert ditto of the neweſt faſhion.
Ivory, dandrif, and horn combs.
Sleeve-buttons.
Nails of all ſorts & ſizes.
Hoes and axes.
H and HL hinges.
Saws and files.
Sithes and ſickles.
Spades and ſhovels.
Hammers and chiſſels.
Pad-locks, ſtock-locks, & beſt braſs door locks.
Shovels and tongs, and-irons.
Box-irons and heaters.
Candleſticks and ſnuffers.
Pewter diſhes, baſons, & candle moulds.
Tin ware of all ſorts.
Copper kettles and coffee-pots.
Bell-metal ſkillets and ſtew-pans.
Braſs chafing-diſhes.
Cotton and wool cards.
Hair-brooms, ſcrubbing-bruſhes, cloaths-bruſhes, horſe-bruſhes, and currycombs.
Wire ſieves, hair and lawn ditto.
Shaving boxes.
Mens neat ſaddles and bridles, half-hunter coach & ſwitch whips.
Powder, F and double F.
Shot of ſeveral ſizes.
China bowls, coffee and tea cups and ſaucers in ſets.
Glaſs ware of various ſorts.
Window-glaſs 8 by 10.
Dreſſing-glaſſes.
Hyſon, congo, and bohea teas.
Single refined loaf ſugar.
Raiſins, pickles, muſtard, fig-blue, black pepper, ginger, pimento, nutmegs, ſaltpetre.
Paints of various colours.
Linſeed oil.
Candles and ſoap.
Snuff, in pound and half pound bottles.
Common & velvet corks.
Porter in hampers.
Cheſhire and Glouceſterſhire cheeſe.
Beſt white ſhip biſcuit in barrels.

As he expects a large aſſortment before the fall, he is determined to ſupply his cuſtomers on the beſt terms. 2

June 16, 1784.

To be SOLD at public auction, at Magruder's, on the fifteenth of July next,

ONE HALF of the ſloop Caroline, with all neceſſary rigging, the property of Thomas Harwood, 3d, and Walter H. Hoxton, the latter having directed by will his part to be diſpoſed of, giving twelve months credit, with bond and approved ſecurity. She is a well built new boat, and advantageouſly calculated for the freighting buſineſs, being able to carry in the bay 42 or 43 hogſheads of tobacco, and 11 or 12 hundred buſhels of grain.

2 RICHARD EDELEN, executor.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. George Mann's tavern, in Annapolis, on Friday the 9th day of July, at 11 o'clock,

A NEGRO WOMAN, named Priſs, the property of the ſubſcriber, is about thirty-nine years of age, and with child. She has been brought up to houſe-work, is a very good cook, can waſh and iron, and ſew well. She will be ſold for caſh; or twelve months credit, on bond with approved ſecurity.

2 SAMUEL WOOD.

Frederick-town, June 21, 1784.

ALL perſons, having claims againſt the eſtate of the late Mr. John Hanſon, of Frederick-town, deceaſed, are deſired to produce them to the ſubſcriber; and all perſons indebted to the deceaſed are requeſted to make a ſpeedy ſettlement with

2 JANE HANSON, executrix.

Prince-George's county, June 16, 1784.

TEN POUNDS REWARD,

For bringing my SADDLE-HORSE to me at Upper-Marlborough.

HE was taken away at Whitſuntide, by ſome perſon who I fear never means to return him. He is a dark bay, neither docked nor branded, thirteen hands three inches high, well formed, no white ſpot or mark of any ſort on him; has a very fine long tail, and is remarkably ſpirited when under the ſaddle. There were ſeveral ſtrolling men who paſſed through here about that time, ſome enquiring the road to Alexandria, others to Annapolis; I fear ſome of them have taken him. Any perſon bringing him to me at this place, or delivering him to Mr. Samuel Hutcheſon at my plantation, ſhall have the above reward. 2 W SPRIGG BOWIE.

Annapolis, May 28, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ſhip Iſabella, captain Anthony Harris, from London, and to be ſold at wholeſale, by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore on the Dock, at a very low advance, for caſh, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, flax-ſeed, pork, or lumber,

A LARGE aſſortment of European goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon; among which are, beſt hyſon, green, and bohea teas; beſt London port wine, and porter bottled; double Glouceſterſhire and Cheſhire cheeſe.

Likewiſe for ſale, Old cane ſpirits, Weſt-India rum, and common wine, by the hogſhead, pipe, or barrel; beſt Holland gin in caſes; white and brown Spaniſh ſugars, chocolate, and candles, by the box, &c. &c. 4X JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, June 15, 1784.

THE commiſſioner appointed to liquidate and ſettle in ſpecie value all certificates given for ſupplies by public officers to individuals, and other claims againſt the United States by individuals, for ſupplies furniſhed the army, the tranſportation thereof, and contingent expences thereon, within the ſtate of Maryland, and alſo to iſſue new certificates in exchange for thoſe that any commiſſary or quarter-maſter-general, or other officer who had a right to give ſuch certificates, for ſupplies or ſervices rendered to the United States; Gives notice, that he will attend at George-town, in Montgomery county, on Monday the 12th day of July next, on Tueſday the 20th at Frederick-town, the 26th at Hagar's-town, and on Wedneſday the 4th of Auguſt at Old-town, in Waſhington county. Soon after his return, he will attend at Baltimore, Harford, Elk, and through the eaſtern ſhore counties, to St. Mary's and Charles counties on the weſtern, of which further notice ſhall be publiſhed.

3 JAMES NOURSE,
Com. accts. ſtate Mar.

N. B. The commiſſioner is directed to receive lottery tickets as vouchers for the prizes which may have been drawn to ſuch tickets, and certify the ſame as debts of the United States at and after the rate of one dollar in ſpecie for every forty dollars of ſuch prizes.

THE JOCKEY CLUB is requeſted to meet at Mr. Mann's, on Monday the 5th of July next, at 12 o'clock. The ſtewards deſire as many members as conveniently can will attend, as the buſineſs of the preſent year remains unfiniſhed.

3X

Annapolis, June 24, 1784.

To be SOSD by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore on the Head of the Dock,

A QUANTITY of excellent Weſt-India rum and Jamaica ſpirit, by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity. Alſo ſome port wine, of the firſt quality, in bottles, upon the loweſt terms for caſh.

2 JAMES MACKUBIN.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in George-town on Patowmack, in the night of the 19th instant, a very likely well made negro man named POMPEY, five feet five inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, and had on a small round felt hat almost new, an old blue jacket, and the body of an old purple broad cloth coat for a waistcoat, short lappelled, with three button-holes in each of them, an old pair of white Welch cotton breeches, and another pair of blue cloth of the same stuff as his jacket, with old shoes with strings; his right hand was burnt when an infant, which has caused a contraction of all the fingers, particularly the thumb and fore-finger, which, if noticed, will readily lead to a discovery of the person; he was born and brought up in Talbot county, where he has several relations living, and it is probable he will endeavour to get across the Bay, either at Annapolis or Baltimore, go round by the Head of Elk, or proceed towards Philadelphia, and attempt to pass for a freeman. He carried with him a chestnut sorrel horse, full 15 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, his tail is long docked and nicked, he trots and gallops, has a gay carriage, and hath been lately shod before; the fore part of his hind hoofs is much worn by striking them against the heels of his fore shoes; the hair is off his fore parts in several spots, occasioned by a surfeit; I got him at Annapolis from colonel Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, who I believe bred him; this horse is well known by Mr. James Williams in Annapolis, and several other gentlemen; he was rode away in a half curb bridle almost new. I will give twelve dollars for the negro and eight for the horse, as a reward, if taken up in Maryland and brought home, with reasonable charges; and the above reward, or in proportion for either, if taken out of the state and brought home, with reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others are requested to apprehend him, and not to harbour him or carry him off. 6 6w

JOHN THO. BOUCHER.

Note, If the negro is taken up and secured in any gaol, so that I get him again, the taker up shall be entitled to a proportion of the forty dollars reward.

May 10, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THAT valuable tract of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonard-town, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in timothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces pasturage equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made one of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of crop tobacco per annum.

Also about 260 acres of land adjoining, that has about 60 years of a lease to come, and subject only to a rent of one thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.

Tobacco, or state certificates bearing interest, will be taken for the greatest part of the purchase. If sold for specie, credit will be given for the greatest part of the sale, upon giving bond, upon interest, with approved security. 8f

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday evening, the 20th day of March last, on his way home from Annapolis, NEGRO CALE, belonging to Mary Hammond, daughter of John Hammond, Esq; deceased; he is about twenty-six years of age, well made, bow-legged, of a dingy or rather a copperish complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, had his wool growing remarkably thick and low on his forehead; had on when he went away, a coarse hat bound round with white, a double breasted brown sailors jacket, the rest of his cloaths is uncertain; he has a remarkable dent, or rather hole, in his left cheek, opposite his jaw-bone; he is discoverable likewise, if stopped, by other singularities, his excessive talkativeness and smoothness of tongue. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, from

4 WILLIAM HAMMOND, administrator, living on the Head of Severn.

N.B. All masters of vessels and others are hereby forewarned from carrying him away, concealing him or harbouring him one hour, at their peril.

To be SOLD, or rented by the year, and entered on immediately,

THE house and lot belonging to the subscriber, in Annapolis; the dwelling house is large and commodious, containing four rooms, a passage, and a light closet on a floor, two of the rooms are very elegant; there are good cellars, a kitchen and other offices under it, and adjoining to the house is a building, containing an excellent kitchen, laundry and pantry, and very good rooms above them for servants, and cellars below. There is also on the same lot, a coach house, stable, dairy, and meat house, and a large strong warehouse, which would make it convenient for a person in trade.

Also to be rented, the house and lot, lately in possession of Clement Holliday, Esq; it is a handsome building, beautifully situated on the river Severn, and very convenient for a small family. For the terms of both, or either of the above houses, apply to the subscriber, personally, or by letter, at his seat on Patowmack.

13 RICHARD LEE.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.

MANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

13 C. RICHMOND.

April 5, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniencies suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a washhouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

11 JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

May 5, 1784.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ignatius Fenwick, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to discharge their accounts immediately, and all those who have just claims against said estate are hereby requested to send them in legally proved, in order to have them settled by

3X JAMES FENWICK, jun. executor.

Baltimore, June 7, 1784.

SHIP PLYMOUTH,

WILLIAM MAYNARD, commander,

TAKES in TOBACCO at seven pounds sterling per ton, consigned to any merchant in London.

3X WILLIAM MAYNARD.

Calvert county, May 15, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sabent Card, a languishing prisoner in said county gaol, intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly, for an act to release him from his present confinement.

5

TAKEN up as strays, by Joshua Penn, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, two MARES, one a sorrel, about 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high, paces, trots and gallops; the other a gray, about 9 or 10 years old, 13½ hands high, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

TAKEN up as a stray, by William Yealdhall, living at the Land of Ease, a bright bay mare, about 14 hands high, about five years old, no perceivable brand, hanging mane and switch tail, paces naturally. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2

In pursuance of an act of assembly passed last session, will be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the second day of August next,

A TRACT or parcel of land, lying and being in Calverton manor, in Charles county, purchased of the commissioners for the sale of confiscated British property, by Joseph Lyon, deceased. The purchaser to give bond with good security, for the payment of one half within twelve months, the other half within two years. w8

4 ELEANOR LYON,
HENRY LYON,
WILLIAM CANTER, jun.

St. Mary's county, May 25, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 20th inst. a bright mulatto fellow called NACE, aged twenty-two years, about five feet seven or eight inches high, well made; he took with him a coarse blue cloth jacket without skirts, double breasted, with leather buttons, and lined with white flannel, a pair of old white jeans breeches, new osnabrig shirt, and old felt hat; has a scar on his forehead, and a long bushy head of hair; has got a quick way of speaking, is an artful fellow, and has been used as a waiter. It is likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and endeavour to get on board some vessel at Baltimore or Alexandria. I will give a reward of three pounds current money to any person who will secure him, if taken within the state and brought home, or if out of the state five pounds like money. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

3 HENRY NEALE.

May 26, 1784.

THE trustees for Charlotte-hall school, have appointed Henry Greenfield Sothoron, Esq; to meet on the 14th and 21st of June, at the Cool Springs, in Saint-Mary's county, to receive plans and proposals for building a house calculated to accommodate sixty boys, master and servants. Two hundred and fifty thousand bricks, with lime sufficient to work up the said bricks, will be furnished by the trustees to the contractor at the place where the house is to be built. A general meeting of the trustees will be held on the 12th of July next, at the Cool Springs, to close finally with the most advantageous offer for executing the aforesaid building; a considerable sum of money will be furnished the contractor, if necessary.

2 HENRY TUBMAN, register.

MR. GAUDENZIO CLERICI, having the honour to instruct in the French and Italian languages several members of congress, and a considerable number of young gentlemen and ladies, whose rapid progress is an argument of his capacity and diligence in the discharge of his duty, expects to meet with more encouragement in teaching those useful and agreeable languages. In the mean time he informs the public, that he will open a Latin school next Monday, where boys may be taught French through the medium of that language. As the first elements of speech are in some degree the same in all languages, parents will doubtless agree, that the principles of the Latin language will greatly contribute to facilitate the understanding the rules of the French grammar; and that by this proceeding gradually in both languages, boys will acquire in a short time a perfect knowledge of the French tongue, so universally adopted in every country of Europe, and which will be of great service to them all the rest of their lives. Any person inclined to subscribe, may know the conditions, by applying to said Mr. Gaudenzio Clerici, at any time. 3X

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, on the second day of April, 1784, a negro woman named LUCY, 27 years of age, slender made, and supposed to be about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a brazen look, and is a little inclined to a yellow complexion; some of her upper jaw teeth are rotten and partly gone, but her upper fore teeth stand good and far apart; had on when she went away, a white country cloth short gown and petticoat, an old osnabrig shift, negro shoes, and white stockings; she took with her two other petticoats, one white linen the other cotton and linen, an old osnabrig shift, two yards of new holland, some few yards of country cloth made with yarn and tow, and a pair of cotton stockings partly knit. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and secures her so that her master may get her again, shall receive, if taken within ten miles of home, four dollars, if twenty miles six dollars, if farther than twenty and within the state eight dollars. As it is supposed she is gone across the bay or to Baltimore, any person who secures her, either in Baltimore county, or on the eastern shore, or out of the state, and gives notice to her master, so as he may get her again, shall receive twenty dollars reward. 3X

BALDWIN LUSBY.

N.B. She tells people where she has been since she ran away, that she is free, and was set free by one of the Hopkins's; as they had set many free, perhaps she may change her name and her cloaths, and pass for a free woman.

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